



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

Gen. Grant stuck to his friends, and by that single well developed characteristic won the praise of his countrymen. Statesmen or charlatans, patriots or demagogues, christians or infidels, honest men or thieves, he alike clung to with hooks of steel so long as they were his friends. It was a sort of coarse and barbarous chivalry that won the admiration of a brave people, for friendship is worthless unless it survives misfortune. Anybody will be the friend of an honored, prosperous and happy man, but only a true friend will stand by one who is disgraced and dishonored. The American people saw numerous instances of this trait of character in Gen. Grant, and they admired him for it, and in their opinion it condoned for many less meritorious characteristics of the ex-President; but what will they think of President Hayes when they are informed that he says "I look upon Morton as the balance wheel of the Senate." His place cannot easily be filled. Mr. Morton was opposed to him until after his nomination, and only now gives his administration a quasi endorsement not because he really approves it, but because he has discernment enough to know that by so doing he remains on the popular side, and yet the President goes out of his way to praise and compliment one who has done as much as any other man to injure the country, by keeping alive the animosities of the sections. If Mr. Morton be the "balance wheel of the Senate" those who have any material interests in the country had better dispose of them at once, for the machine will go to pieces. Nobody would have objected, indeed all properly disposed people would have joined the President in expressing regret for the sickness of Mr. Morton, but few, outside of the bloody-shirt radicals, will agree with Mr. Hayes in denouncing him the "balance wheel of the Senate."

Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, the celebrated Fenian patriot, has applied to the Treasury Department for a position under the Government. In his application he recounts his services to the republican party and his efforts to "redeem the Irishman in New York from the thralldom of Tammany Hall." Irishmen in this country are, and of right ought to be, democrats. The feelings engendered in their breasts in their native land, as well as the treatment they receive here, naturally induce them to become members of the democratic party, and when they ally themselves to any other, there is usually good ground for inquiring into the motives that actuate them. It is a well known fact that in the larger cities, New York especially, the democratic party meets with a great deal of opposition from the native citizens of the country solely because of its acknowledged sympathy for Irishmen, and its elevation of so many of them to offices of honor and emolument, and as generosity is a characteristic of the race, when one of them so far forgets himself as to publicly repudiate the principles he avowed when on his native heath, and disown the friends who greeted him on his arrival here, he is usually impelled by motives stranger than those of patriotism.

If the republican leaders in this section of the State are cognizant of the intentions of the leaders of the party in the other sections, and are to be believed, there will be no republican candidate for Governor in opposition to Col. Holliday. They are well aware that were they to nominate a candidate and vote for him the result would be a complete victory for the conservatives, and that their only chance to divide the solid State is for some "independent" to be put up. With an "independent" in the field they hope by uniting with the "workmen" to defeat the conservatives; but they would be unsuccessful even then, for the republican party in the State is so demoralized by the manner in which the offices have been distributed that nothing will now revivify it, and the colored people also have at last learned upon whom to rely.

It was announced sometime ago that President Hayes had appointed Professor Langston Minister to represent this country among his race on the island of Hayti, and after some delay, that the colored Professor had accepted the appointment. He, however, still lingers amid the gaieties and festivities of the Negro's Heaven, Washington, and pays the expense thereof by drawing salary as register of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia. Truly is this country a haven of rest to all the oppressed people of the earth—except the Chinese—and of a surety is Washington a land flowing with milk and honey to those colored men possessing similar qualifications to those of the Professor, and who are also radical politicians.

In the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State.

SHORT SKIRTS, SHORT WAISTS AND POKE BONNETS.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a Paris letter of July 31:—"How will you like yourself dressed in the style of the empire, a la Josephine? Short skirts, short waists, large poke bonnets and big bags on your arms? Do you think it will be becoming to our style of beauty? I trust that in assuming this empire dress—if it is to be—we shall not be entirely deprived of our influence, as the women of the empire were, for it is a matter of history that the women of the empire were as remarkable for their depuration of influence as were the women of the revolution for its enjoyment and exercise. But candidly, it is said here the Faubourg St. Germain have decided to adopt it, and when the French Saint issues its decree, America will be the first to hear the reverberation."—*N. Y. World.*

News of the Day.

Since the 9th of June, when the four per centum syndicate's operations closed, there has been trouble between Morton, Bliss & Co., and certain members of the old four and a half syndicate. These members say that Morton, Bliss & Co. exceeded their instructions in signing for the stock, and that this firm entered into the present four per cent. syndicate, leaving the associates out in the cold, and have been partaking of the profits of the present syndicate to the exclusion of these associates, who had the right to the profits accruing from the placing of at least \$100,000,000, the amount which the old syndicate was forced to relinquish.

The result of the conference of the miners and operators of the Lehigh region is that the delegate meeting representing a majority of the collieries held at Hazleton, yesterday, resolved to quit work last night. A number of the mines were not represented, and the question is now raised if the strikers will allow the men belonging to them to work if they are willing to do so. The operators have declared their determination to protect them if they wish to work, but they say it is impossible to increase the wages at the present price of coal.

A terrific thunder storm visited Aylwin, Canada, Tuesday. A school house was struck by lightning, knocking out all the windows and shattering beams. The blackboard was torn from the wall and set on fire. The wildest confusion prevailed among the children, one of whom was knocked senseless, and several rendered unconscious with fear. The storm was very violent at several other places, and there were many narrow escapes from death.

McDaniel, one of the New Jersey Central Railroad strikers, was sentenced by the Vice Chancellor at Newark, yesterday, to pay a fine of \$50 and to remain in the Warren county jail until further orders of the court.

The Richmond State says that Mr. R. T. Daniel, Attorney General of Virginia, is dangerously ill at his residence in that city, and that absent members of his family have been telegraphed for by the advice of his physician.

Among the insurance companies debarred from the further prosecution of business in Missouri, is the Old Dominion Company of Richmond, Virginia.

Foreign News.

The new convention concluded between Great Britain and Egypt for the suppression of the slave trade is very stringent, and entirely prohibits the export or import of negro slaves. Egyptian slave traders will be tried by court martial as assassins. Foreigners will be handed over to their own tribunals. British cruisers are authorized to capture slaves hoisting the Egyptian flag. The Khedive engages to abolish all private traffic in slaves in Egypt within seven years, and within twelve years in Sudan and the frontier provinces.

Emile Olivier has solicited the French Government patronage as a candidate in the Department of Var, but was refused. M. Lemerrier, formerly a Bonapartist prefect, runs against him.

A republican conspiracy has been discovered and frustrated and many arrests made in Madrid and the Provinces. In Government circles, however, the movement is considered unimportant. Perfect tranquility prevails throughout Spain at present.

The London Financial says:—"According to private advices from Lyons several failures have occurred in the silk trade, including one for a million dollars."

Negro Revolt.

A dispatch from the White Sulphur Springs to the New York Herald of this morning says:

Since the arrival of the battalion of military which has been in attendance on the Lee monument ball the negro servants and waiters here, numbering some four hundred, have been exceedingly intractable and insolent to a degree that was almost unbearable. The grossest insults were offered by the negro waiters to the soldiers in the dining room, and sooner than wait upon the latter the negroes have been threatening to "strike." A strike of this sort in the present crisis, at the height of the season, involves such serious trouble and inconvenience that the proprietors do all in their power to conciliate and appease their negro servants. To-night this turbulent spirit among them took shape in the congregation of a mob of over two hundred blacks in front of the hotel. They began cursing, yelling and hooting at every soldier they saw, and so blocked the front entrance of the hotel that ingress or egress was impossible.

They went so far as to dare the soldiers to meet them, and were otherwise riotous and disorderly. Many of them were drunk, and nearly all had clubs in their hands. At this juncture a detachment of soldiers were brought from camp to clear the entrance to the hotel. The negroes were ordered to disperse, but they stubbornly refused, and it was not until the soldiers charged bayonets and advanced that they moved away. The body of the mob retreated to a dark portion of the lawn, where they set up yells of defiance, fired some dozen pistol shots and created general alarm. Soon afterward they retreated in the direction of the Chesapeake and Ohio depot, where they are reported to have held a meeting and resolved "not to wait upon a damned soldier to-morrow." The bar was promptly closed at the beginning, and Colonel Johnson, of the First Virginia, held the troops in camp ready to quell any outbreak upon the call of Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, who is here. All is quiet at midnight.

THE SECRET OF THE PUNCH.—Two conductors of the Race and Vine Streets Railway, Samuel Finley and Charles Close, and a man named James Steel, were arrested by a Pinkerton detective on Monday afternoon for defrauding the railway company by tampering with the ball punch.

Steel was the principal in the affair. He discovered how to open the combination, and entered into an agreement with a number of conductors to set back the dial every day so that 32 fares could be pocketed by the conductor. For this service, it is alleged, he received \$500 per day from each. A detective from Pinkerton's Agency caught the conductor (Finley) in the very act of altering the combination, doing so by a piece of watch spring inserted between the metal rings of the lock.

Steel has been noticed for some time past loitering about the depot, and it is charged that he would meet the conductors in a neighboring beer saloon and then alter the punch. He would also jump on the cars along the line and set the register back. It is said that Finley is the only conductor to whom he revealed the secret, preferring to fix the punches himself, and thus levy a higher commission. He would turn the register back twice in one day if the conductors wished to take the risk.

It is estimated that the Punch Company will lose by the discovery of this combination to a very large amount, the railway companies paying a royalty for the use of the punch and the Punch Company guaranteeing them against loss. An agent is placed on every line by the Punch Company to watch the conductors, and it was this agent who ordered the arrests in this case. Detectives were also employed, and it is said that discoveries have been made implicating conductors on all lines using the punch. —*Philadelphia Record.*

POSTAL.—Thomas Strider has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail between Winchester and Front Royal from August 15th to December 31st.

Application has been made for the re-establishment of a postoffice, with R. A. Brown as postmaster, at Lookout, in this county. This office was discontinued in November, 1876, for lack of a suitable person for postmaster. —*Winchester Times.*

The Eastern War.

In the Balkan fragments of Gen. Gourko's corps are gathering themselves in the Shipka pass. The Eighth Corps, appointed to support them, is cobbled between Selvi Brenova and Tirnova. A division of the Eleventh Corps occupies Koyasawitz.

Against these troops, which form the bulk of the Russian forces in Western Bulgaria, a Turkish army corps is slowly but steadily advancing from Shumla via Osmen Bazar. Suliman Pasha, too, with a portion of his army, is advancing in the direction of Elena. Lastly, some of Osman's men are marching from Lovatza on Gabrova. The Russian reinforcements are more than counter balanced by the troops which the Turks are receiving from Asia.

The sanitary condition of the Russians is so much worse than that of the Turks that the gaps occasioned by sickness among the former almost establish an equilibrium of forces between the combatants.

An Erzerum dispatch, dated the 15th, reports that the Russian centre is now heavily reinforced, and has commenced a serious offensive movement. Important events are expected shortly.

Russia has not called for Serbian co-operation and will not enter Serbian territory, and no movement by Serbia against Turkey is likely to be effected the present season. The most reliable information from Greece also leads to the belief that there will be no action at present, though there is a considerable show of excitement and warlike enthusiasm. In Athens a strong undercurrent of popular opinion favors an attitude of armed observation.

The London News-Bachelor correspondent says: "Very much fear that the particulars concerning the Eski Sagura massacres were understated rather than overstated. It seems that if these things continue many days longer not a single Christian will be left alive on the slopes of the Southern Balkans."

The fortifications of Gallipoli are nearly completed. According to trustworthy information two Turkish iron-clads have sunk a Greek vessel cruising off the Island of Cirigo.

The Christian population of the province of Janina are fleeing en masse to escape the tyranny of the Turks.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there have been numerous arrests in Galicia in consequence of the secret enlistment of volunteers to serve against Russia in Poland and Turkey.

A correspondent at Kassau telegraphs as follows: "On Sunday night Suliman Pasha encamped with a force of infantry and cavalry near the pass of Haron Bogaz, with the intention of attacking the Russians the next day. On the following morning one brigade of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery and a detachment composed of Bashibazouks and Circassians advanced to attack the village of Kalofor. They gained ground steadily, the left and centre pushing forward in the face of the Russian artillery fire, and Suliman himself operating on the extreme right. Suddenly, at a given signal, the Turks rushed into Kalofor, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet succeeded in driving out the Russians, pushing them in the direction of Rosalia pass. Here another stand was made, but after a sharp fight the Russians were driven through the pass, which was immediately occupied by Suliman Pasha. Simultaneously with the capture of the pass of Rosalia by Suliman, the Haron Bogaz pass was carried by Shaker Pasha. During the retreat at Kalofor the heavy fire of the Turks exploded a powder magazine, killing many Russians. The total Russian loss is said to be 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, the greater number being due to the explosion, which to a great extent demoralized the Russians."

A dispatch from Erzerum says the Russian centre and left are advancing to attack Mukhtar Pasha, who is near Zaim, and a great battle is impending.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that a conspiracy has been discovered in favor of Prince Yousuf Izzia as Sultan, and that a great number of arrests have been made.

A dispatch from Erzerum says Gen. Melikoff having received large reinforcements, the Russian centre has commenced a general forward movement. Melikoff attacked the Turkish advance posts, which were mainly composed of cavalry, on the 13th inst., and a sharp engagement followed. The Russian attack was kept up with great determination for a considerable time, but the Ottoman cavalry behaved with remarkable bravery, and after a stubborn struggle the Russians were compelled to withdraw. Ismail Pasha is still on the frontier.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that the news from Asia is unfavorable to the Russians. The Kurds at Ardahan have defeated the Russians twice. In the second engagement the Russians lost 600 in killed and wounded.

The reports that the Russians are advancing from Ardahan on Olti are unfounded.

There are only six battalions, two batteries and one regiment of cavalry at Ardahan. Four battalions detached from that direction are now encamped at Zaim.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16.—The Greek volunteer movement is increasing. A further detachment of 120 started yesterday for Greece. The authorities have detained 60 volunteers, intending to leave on the ground of their being subjects of the Porte.

Bennington.

BENNINGTON, Aug. 16.—The scene in the neighborhood of the village last night and this morning was remarkable. Hastily constructed temporary structures for the accommodation of strangers appeared on every hand. Farmers with their families who had driven in from a distance, camped out in many cases. Campfires of troops and fires built by private parties lit up the landscape last night for a considerable distance. Guests were quartered on the hospitable farmers for miles around and many fine lodgings in barns and out-houses.

President Hayes, Secretaries Everts and McCrary, Attorney General Devens, Postmaster General Key and Mr. Birchard Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Foote passed the night at the villa of the Rev. Dr. Tibbitts, about four miles from the village of Bennington. On an eminence which commands a broad and magnificent prospect, embracing a view of the Green Mountain range, the ceremony of celebrating the centennial of the battle of Bennington was performed in the presence of an immense multitude.

FAILURE OF COUNSEL TO SECURE A DISSOLUTION OF THE INJUNCTION.—Senator Grimsley and General Field returned from Norfolk yesterday evening, where they had been as the counsel of Mr. Johnson, the contractor for making the Moffitt registers for the State. Their visit was for the purpose of obtaining from Judge Hughes an order dissolving the injunction granted by him a few days ago restraining the Auditor from putting the law relative to the Moffitt registers into operation, and Mr. Johnson from making the machines.

Judge Hughes was in New York, and Gen. Field and Major Grimsley did not see him. So it is probable that no further steps will be taken in the matter by the State, until the case comes up before the Supreme Court on the 4th of September.

We stated in our notice of this matter Tuesday, that "the friends of the measure aver, we believe, that while some of the component parts may have been or may now be used in other machines, yet the object for which they were made have never been applied to the objects for which this instrument is intended."

Major Grimsley states that the machinery of this register and that of the Fountain register, he claims to be infringed upon, is entirely different, and that their instrument does not contain any of the elements nor principles of the Fountain. —*Rich. Whig.*

The Atlantic States Nail Association have resolved to advance the price of nails fifteen cents a keg.

A Trip Through Dismal Swamp.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
SUFFOLK, VA., Aug. 13, 1877.—The great secret of travelling with perfect pleasure and thorough content consists in two things. The first is genial company of course. It is an old Spanish motto which saith: "Better a good comrade in the kitchen than a poor one in the parlor." We all know that good wine mixed with brown sugar is a poor drink. The next requisite is an utter unconsciousness as when you will wind up. Any journey commenced with every stopping place marked out like a post route with a turpentine gate every here and there along the road, where you pay your fare, and keep on to your destination, is meagre enjoyment, at the best. You are always looking at your watch, restlessly wondering why the way is so long, and anxiously anticipating when the journey's end will be reached. In fact you start in a hurry, travel in a turmoil of mind and body, and arrive at your destination with a sigh of relief.

But to start for an objective point, and take events as they come; to linger here, to dally there, to enjoy scenery, sport, or new made friends; to go as it were in a happy go lucky manner, is the acme of a tourist's delight, and the way, the only way, to appreciate novelty, nature, the grand or the beautiful, to its fullest extent.

A trip from Richmond to Norfolk down the classic banks of the "Joems river," as the Virginians pronounce it, is one of the most delightful rides in the State. You glide by many a historical spot; you pass Fort Darling, or Drury's Bluff, where, in the spring of '62, the plunging fire of the hastily erected batteries, sunk the Keokuk and Ganantigue, two of the finest gun boats in the Federal fleet. Proceeding onwards, the steamer slowly makes her way through the Dutch Gap, where Butler used to make the Confederate prisoners work day and night, so as to protect himself from the rebel fire, which kept the blue coats diving under water, like so many otters. Here is Jamestown, the history of which every schoolboy knows by heart, and one cannot help thinking of how John Smith felt as he started up the beautiful river, with his educated tastes, and romantic mind, it must have been a veritable enchanted land, the real Utopia, or the Happy Valley of Rabelais, in all its perfection.

Next the steamer stops slowly at the wharf of Old Point Comfort, which is touched with a golden hue by the beams of the early sun, who, rising from his nightly rest, peeps brightly along the level water of the bay, and paints the grave, and looking swells and waves a rich orient hue. Some early risers are bathing in the surf, and roll on the beach like ungainly porpoises, or breakers.

The season at Old Point Comfort is at a close now. It has been an exceptionally good one. The hotel was so crowded that it was compelled to refuse to take more guests, a precedent that more of the mountain watering places in Virginia would like to follow.

Norfolk is all unchanged, being like Alexandria at this season of the year, desolate and dull. Everybody who could get away has left, and until September brings a mitigation of the heat, it will be Goldsmith's deserted village on a large scale. One peculiarity of this ancient city every stranger notices; the men are much superior to the women, and they generally marry elsewhere. The finest lot of men I ever met are located here; genial, whole-souled and hospitable; one comes with reluctance, but leaves them with unfeigned regret. To have a steam yacht, a hodge and a dozen male friends here would make any man happy.

From Norfolk to Suffolk is a pleasant ride by rail of an hour. This village is a moderately sized town of some 900 inhabitants. It is neither pretty or picturesque. The houses instead of having front porches and yards, sit directly on the streets, which gives them a hard, unsightly look. The thoroughfares are level and finely graded with oyster shells. The business outlook of the place is good, and all the stores seem to be carrying on a prosperous business.

From Suffolk to the Dismal Swamp is twelve miles, which is reached by the canal. I start to-day and will send you a full description of the great Dismal, if the bears, snakes and mosquitoes don't devour me. They say about here that whiskey is the only antidote to the snakes; if I am bitten I will certainly try the remedy.

Your correspondent is much indebted to Mr. Hubbard, editor of the Suffolk Herald, for many courtesies and attentions.

CHASSEUR.

The Lee Monument Ball.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, telegraphing from the White Sulphur Springs last night, says:—"The ball to-night under the auspices of the Lee Memorial Association for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a statue at Richmond, Va., of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is the most brilliantly and largely attended of any entertainment of the sort here for some years, one half the large dining hall, in addition to the regular ball room, being given up to the dancers. The costume is generally very elegant, the ladies indulging in the most elaborate toilettes, which, with the uniforms of the soldiers, make a varied and animated picture. There has been no such assemblage here since the Peabody ball in 1869."

The troops now here are the Matthews Light Guard, Capt. Miller, Wheeling, West Virginia, who arrived on Saturday last; the First Virginia Regiment, Col. Bradley T. Johnson, from Richmond, five companies, and the Norfolk City Guards, Capt. White, Norfolk, Va. These troops are encamped on Reservoir Hill or Columbia Park, in the rear of Florida road. Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, with full staff, is also here.

At the review of the several commands of troops this morning by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, he addressed them in an impressive manner, urging the importance of sustaining their volunteer military by the several States for the preservation of their authority and rights under the constitution. Their value had been signally proved by late events in suppressing insurrection and maintaining the domestic order and material interests of certain States. He deprecated reliance upon the Federal army for such purposes, and said it should only be resorted to in the very last extremity.

Among the distinguished guests here are Admiral Porter and lady, who arrived to-day on the same train with Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, and his son, Wade Hampton, Jr.; also Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and wife; Gen. McCausland, of West Virginia; General Gary, of South Carolina; Gen. M. C. Butler, Senator elect of South Carolina; Gen. Young, of Georgia, ex-member of Congress, and the venerable and philanthropic W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

There are now 1,200 guests here, independent of the military, the latter of whom, though camping out, take their meals for the most part separately in the grand dining room, which will seat 1,500 people.

ADVICE TO THE STALWART GRADUATE.—What needs to be explicitly stated and clearly understood by all concerned is that literature is not a profitable calling, and that journalism is excessively over-crowded. The unemployed, educated or illiterate, should not waste their time upon dreams of fame and fortune in the one, or distinguished position in the other. The very best thing for the stalwart college graduates is to go west, work for anything they can get, save all of it, and grow up with the country. —*Chicago Times.*

Col. Holliday's Speech.

In response to a serenade at Winchester on the night of the nomination for Governor, Col. Holliday said:—

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—I thank you for this compliment. But no! I will not take it to myself, I take it as an offering to the grand Convention of Virginians assembled in the Capital of the State, for having conferred so great an honor upon one of your fellow-citizens.

And surely, no one appreciates it more highly than myself. I did not seek it, because I thought it too high to be sought by any man. I thought others than myself must be the judge of my fitness for so exalted a station; and now that the crown is handed me over such competitors—gentlemen distinguished by all those noble qualities that have made Virginia's renown; eminent in peace and war—soldiers and statesmen whose names have filled the mouths of all the people and are now a part of their country's history—this is an honor that ought to satisfy the most ambitious.

But, my friends, whilst it gives you so much pleasure, I feel that mine is overshadowed at this time with the sense of my responsibilities.

Ambition, with its attendant Pride and Arrogance, "have no business here at such an hour." When I look back over the long life of illustrious men, beginning with Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, whom, if elected, I will succeed; when I think of the illustrious memories of my State, known wherever the English language is spoken or read, and rivaling that of any nation that lives in history; when I recall the stories of her triumphs when peace reigned, and of her victories on the field of arms; when I think of her in the days of her prosperity, when refinement and purity prevailed in all her borders, and the taint of dishonor came not nigh her escutcheon, and reflect that it falls to my lot, now in this hour of trial, to speak and act in her name and behalf, and uphold her ancient standard—I forget all personal considerations, and self is swallowed up in the sense of vast responsibility.

I pray that, should the people confirm the action of the Convention, and I put on the robes of office, self may never more appear till they are laid aside.

If you are gratified at my elevation, I cannot express to you my gratification at your choice. Here I was born and reared, here all my life has been spent, and here I hope to be buried. You know me better than all the world beside, and you took me with wonderful unanimity and presented me to the people of the State as your choice for Governor. If it is an honor to be chosen by one of the grandest Conventions that ever assembled, I regard it as no less an honor to be presented for that choice by such a people as inhabit this Valley.

But when I leave this quiet town to act as the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I shall know no Section. Whilst we love our beautiful Valley, we love, too, the State of which she is a part, and we have always contributed of our treasure, our labor, and our blood to maintain her prosperity and honor.

So now, whether in the Mountains, Piedmont, Southside, or by the Sea, I shall think of only how I can make Virginia in all her domain happy, prosperous, glorious. —*Winchester Times.*

FLOGGING.—We are glad that flogging as a punishment for petty crimes has such an able advocate as the Southern Churchman of this city. In this week's issue of that journal the following article appears:

We have several times shown the benefit of "whipping" for petty crimes. In Virginia it is well established. In Delaware they have never given it up; it works to a charm. We are glad to see the following article on the subject in *The Churchman*. It is sad that people have to be put in jails and penitentiaries and have to be hanged. But one object of punishment is to prevent crime; nothing does it more effectually (that is, petty crimes) than flogging.

The warden of the Connecticut State Prison, one of the best conducted prisons in the United States, urges the reinstatement of whipping as a punishment for many of the lesser crimes which now bring fines and brief confinement upon the offenders. He cites instances among the convicts under his own charge of hardened and obstinate men becoming subdued and inoffensive under the dread of the whip.

The whipping post has been called a relic of barbarism. Possibly whippings should not be public. But whipping and whipping in public are to be considered separately. Public hangings have been abandoned on the general ground that punishments should not be inflicted before the gaze of curious crowds. But punishments must continue so long as vice and crime continue.

It is a curious fact that whipping should be called a relic of barbarism and still be the commonest form of punishment for children, who, from the tenderness of their disposition and their physical organization, feel its severity most keenly.

Really, one would suppose that the only reason for not applying a punishment which is effectual with boys and girls to grown men and women would be that the latter had such strength and powers of endurance that whipping produced no pain sufficient for a punishment. If, however, as Warden Hewes asserts, adults are more easily tamed by whipping, the objection to its infliction is done away.

Certainly there is a large class of people whose moral faculties are deadened and stunted, so that they are to be treated only as children. Let the government stand in the place of a parent to them, and, if necessary, a chastising parent.

The tramp nuisance would be greatly abated if flogging were awaiting the vagrant in any town he might visit, and there are many offences against the person and the property of men which cannot be reached, seemingly, in any other way than in corporal punishment.

A Female Butcher.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—James Wildermatt, aged 48, employed in the Delamater Iron Works, was taken to the Eastern District hospital, Williamsburg, last night, shockingly mutilated. In addition to other injuries, he had across each thigh a deep cut over five inches in length, two across the back of the left and one across the right hand, which severed every vein, and another cut which split the middle finger of the right hand. He said he had been injured by a woman named Mrs. Honora McCormick. Capt. Wagon arrested the woman. She said she had cut Wildermatt because the knowledge of having seduced her several years ago had separated her from a good and loving husband in San Francisco. She came from there to get revenge. Wildermatt has a wife and married children.

Vermont's Centennial celebration began at Bennington, yesterday, with a procession, in which militia regiments from the other New England States took part. A historical oration was delivered by Daniel Roberts, which was followed by the reading of a poem written by Mrs. Julia Dorr. President Hayes arrived in the evening, and was welcomed by forty thousand people. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bennington took place to-day.

From Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The government here is now running on from the momentum it received before the departure of the President. Nothing new is inaugurated; all runs on in the old rut of routine work until he comes back. "When the President returns" is the time to which everything is deferred that is now proposed. Meanwhile there is some movement in political circles outside of the Administration, and the opinion among all thoughtful democrats is daily gaining ground that as there is no chance whatever of getting a Speaker from Virginia, and it is useless to waste effort in that direction, of course this is the present prospect.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

A number of postoffices in Virginia have been discontinued during the past six months because no suitable person could be found in certain neighborhoods who would give bond. Many of these are now being restored. Among those restored to day is Harrisville, near Woodstock, Virginia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the United States Treasury to day are as follows:

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|-------------------|--------------|
| Customs, | \$266,844 23 |
| Internal Revenue, | 386,695 34 |

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

E. L. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana, has been suspended, charged with misconduct in office.

Letter from the Bachelor Club.

CAMP IDLENESS, Aug. 12, 1877.—Having, after mature deliberation, decided to make a water pilgrimage, the "Sturgeon Club" left Alexandria at 11 p. m. on the 10th. After a sail of some hours down the river we first found ourselves in sight of a farm house, where we decided to land and get our morning meal, the provision boat had got ten lost from us. Such a meal as we had!—everything the most fastidious could desire, especially watermelons and milk. Having finished our breakfast we again set sail, and as we got in the offing we were joined by the U. S. men of war *Huron* and *Swartara*, which acted as our escort to our destination, and as they left us we were honored by a salute of twenty-one guns and a last from each vessel, and they also ran up the union jack from their mizzen-gaff. In the absence of a union jack we ran up a bit of the mount. We are comfortably camped on the well known fishing shore of Indian Head, called so from the fact that the place looks much like an Indian's head as a double-shield plough looks like a hymn-book. We have had excellent fishing and crabbing. A party were formed last p. m., consisting of the "Bishop," the D. of E. Cardinal Woolsey, and H. C. P. After fishing all night and part of day we finally succeeded in catching a bull minnow and a back-acted crab. The only accident since our arrival was that P. S. H., whilst sleeping last night, was bitten by a large house snake. The snake has since died, and P. S. H. remarked the next morning that the mosquitoes were a little troublesome. G. A. M., a gentleman of legislative ambition, came near climbing the golden stair to-day. He was up in a tree on the trail of a Katy didn't, missed his footing and fell thirty feet. He happened to light on his cheek, and of course he looked very much improved by the fall. The largest thing of this "roaring camp life" was that a hog got in amongst us a night or so ago, and up the hams all our land and butter, and finally tried to top off on an "Alexandria Gazette" with an article in it by Hugh Thomas Douglas on iron ore and mineral lands of Virginia, which killed the hog. To-morrow evening will be an exciting one. G. S. P. and J. Moses W. will have a rowing match over a course of two miles; prize, a bottle of beer to the victor. B. R. S. has been the most fortunate one of the whole party. He has just returned from a hunting trip, and has shot four white perch, one snail, and a luscious eel. Our cooks, E. C. Pinkard and Marshall Jackson, have been indefatigable in their efforts to please us. If we are not driven away from this section by the people we will be away in ten days. News has just reached us that the dwelling on